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was a meeting-place for the advocates of woman's suffrage, cheap money, co-operation, eight-hour legislation, and almost every other panacea for social and industrial evils.

The eight-hour movement which began to be important in the United States in 1863 is attributed by the editors largely to the efforts of Ira Steward, a Boston machinist. The documents relating to this movement are chiefly pamphlets and addresses by Steward.

The documents in the section on International Attempts are comparatively few and relate chiefly to the attempts of the leaders of the International in the United States to secure control of the National Labor Union. The most important documents are extracts, now printed for the first time, from the copy-book of F. A. Sorge, the leader of the American branch.

The documents relating to the Knights of Labor are disappointing both in number and character. They are intended apparently merely to illustrate the secrecy of the order and its resemblance to the fraternal associations of the period, and consist of the initiation ceremony, the founding ceremony, the great seal of the order, and an extract from the *National Labor Tribune* on the rapid spread of secret orders.

Of the documents relating to Farmers' Organizations about one-half are from Periam's *The Groundswell* and Kelly's *Patrons of Husbandry*. Nearly all the remainder are from the *Proceedings* of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. The extracts for the most part are brief and with numerous omissions. They serve however to illustrate the salient features in the development and activities of the Grange.

Volume X. contains a finding list of the sources quoted and an elaborate index to the entire *History*.

GEORGE E. BARNETT.

Rapport sur les Archives de France relatives à l'Histoire du Canada.

Par J.-EDMOND ROY. Publié avec l'autorisation du Ministre de l'Agriculture, sous la direction de l'Archiviste. [Publication des Archives du Canada, no. 6.] (Ottawa. 1911. Pp. 1093.)

THIS report is the result of a five months' mission to France the object of which was, first, "to study the organization of the archive depots of that country and the method of classifying their manuscripts", and secondly, "to prepare a general inventory of the documents in those depots of interest to Canada". As regards the study of French archival administration it must be confessed that it has by no means received that comprehensive and logical treatment that would make the book of value in the solution of Canadian or American problems. A few of the better known facts in the history of the French archives, extracts from laws and decrees, and superficial descriptions of the conditions in certain depositories, are scattered through the volume, but one will learn far more in less time by consulting the article Archives by M. Lelong in the *Répertoire Général Alphabétique du Droit Français*.

M. Roy has fulfilled the second object of his mission by extracting, mainly from printed catalogues and inventories, all that seemed to him of interest for Canadian history. This he has done so comprehensively that it seems hardly probable that any public depository of archives or manuscripts in France at all likely to contain important Canadian material has been passed over. It is evident however that such a compilation adds very little to the readily obtainable information already at our disposal. With the exception of the few cases where M. Roy has copied from unprinted inventories (mainly in the Dépôt Hydrographique de la Marine), or has himself examined the documents (principally in the case of about fifteen volumes in the Ministry of War, a few volumes in the colonial archives, and a larger number of volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale) his report might as well have been compiled in Ottawa as in Paris, and most students will probably still prefer to examine the catalogues for themselves. Indeed it will be much better for them to do so, for the present compilation is doubly misleading. Not only does it mention volumes which upon examination are found to contain nothing even remotely relating to Canada, but it fails to indicate, even by suggestion, a vast number of volumes that do contain material. For example, out of about a hundred volumes in the archives of the Ministry of War that have been found to contain documents relating to Canada only thirty are mentioned by M. Roy. The number of volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale which he mentions could be greatly increased, and his indications respecting Canadian material in the Archives Nationales are so inadequate as to be derisory.

The workmanship of the report is intolerably poor. Proper names, even when copied from printed volumes, are continually misspelled, shelf-marks are erroneously indicated, documents are incorrectly dated, such terms as *ibidem* are wrongly used, and, in general, typographical infelicities abound to such an extent that one wonders if the proof-sheets were even looked at. Furthermore there is much padding either by useless repetitions or by the inclusion of material that is unnecessary or actually out of place in such a report, such as twenty pages on the trial of Bigot, or fifty pages of documents relating to Acadian families.

Finally it should be noted that the appearance of considerable learning imparted to the report by the numerous historical and bibliographical paragraphs and foot-notes is due to the fact that this equipment of scholarship is, for the most part, taken bodily, without quotation marks or other indication, from the various catalogues and other printed works that have been consulted and especially from the classic manual by MM. Langlois and Stein, *Les Archives de l'Histoire de France*.

W. G. LELAND.